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VOL. II NO. 238

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1947.

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H. K. Shipbuilding Prospects Not Very Bright

BUT REPAIR WORK EXCEEDS PRE-WAR ACTIVITY

Hongkong shows little likelihood of regaining its position as a shipbuilding centre within the next few years.

The Colony's dockyards are back to normal in volume of ship repair work being handled, and they are nearing normal in employment. But plans for ship building are proceeding at a snail's pace, largely, the Telegraph learned, because of the high cost of labour.

Remarkable progress has been made in the less than two years since the two private companies regained control of their property, which had been heavily damaged and neglected during the Japanese occupation.

Today ships of many nations are undergoing repairs and rehabilitation at the Kowloon and Taikeo dockyards, where thousands of workers are employed.

The din of hammers, the clang of steel and brass, the whirr of machines, the shouts of workmen are incessant. Cranes move back and forth, lifting the heavy parts which go into ships and into their repair. Trucks dart about, delivering everything from saloon chairs to engines. Proud conquerors of the sea lie helpless on slipways and in dry docks while hundreds of workmen swarm over them from stem to stern and mast to bottom.

Work usually goes on night and day. The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., and the Taikeo Dockyard Engineering Co., Ltd., are making every effort to comply with pleas of shipowners to "get the job done so we can send her back to sea."

While ship repairs are being accomplished on as large a scale as before the war, the picture is far from bright in the ship construction field.

One new vessel is being built at the Hongkong-Whampoa shipyard, better known as the Kowloon docks. It is a water boat for the Union Water Boat Co., a small craft compared to the 10,000 tonners the company constructed pre-war. No other building is contemplated at the present time.

There are handling so much repair work as at our busiest period before the war, an official stated, "but ship building is in a state of suspense."

"We have already received inquiries concerning the construction of new merchant ships," he continued. "It is the hope of the company that in time it will be able to compete, as it did in pre-war days, with shipbuilding concerns anywhere in the world."

But shipping men are cautious in discussing the future of shipbuilding in the Colony. The situation is "too uncertain," they say.

It is learned from other sources that high labour costs may seriously handicap local concerns in competing with shipbuilders in other parts of the world.

Rehabilitation of the docks has been handicapped by a dearth of skilled craftsmen, the difficulty of obtaining machines and raw materials from overseas, and increased costs.

Many trained workers employed by the companies were killed or maimed during hostilities, and others have not returned to the Colony. During that four-year period, too, no apprentices were being trained, and it takes five years to turn an untrained Chinese into a skilled workman.

The docks are overcoming the worker shortage by accelerating their apprenticeship programmes in all fields required for ship work.

WELDING SHOPS
In replacing equipment and building new processes, the Kowloon docks are making substantial additions and improvements "to bring our plant into line with the best modern practices elsewhere."

Welding shops are being enlarged since processes developed and improved during World War II proved the advantages of welding in many phases of ship repair and construction. New precision machines, are of the latest design and efficiency.

So great is the demand for ship rehabilitation that the four dry docks operated by the Hongkong-Whampoa company are in constant use, and often vessels are waiting for a berth. Many ships have been under repair at one time in the busy period since the re-occupation.

Who Did It, And Why?

Endeavouring to obtain an official statement as to who deprived the Japanese war criminals, Tokunaga and Saito, and why, the Telegraph was yesterday told:

"It is not customary for the confirming authority to give any reason for his decision."

Secret At- Bomb Files Stolen

Washington, July 9.
A member of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy said today that highly secret data on the atomic bomb had been stolen from the government files but a part of the data has been recovered.

The member, who asked that his name be withheld, said he had been "pledged to secrecy" on the matter and declined to go into details. The member, however, said the secret material has not been taken from the files at Oakridge, Tennessee, as reported by the New York Sun. He said the information had been taken from "another plant" but refused to specify which plant.

At the White House, the Press Secretary, Charles Ross, said that no theft of atomic bomb secrets had been reported to the White House. Ross said he thought it would be "very strange" if such a theft had occurred and had not been reported to President Truman.

FBI CHECKING

The first calls to the FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation) and the Atomic Energy Commission evoked the response, "We are checking." Chairman David Lilienthal of the Atomic Energy Commission was in conference when the story broke and could not be immediately reached. His secretary said she would send a memorandum to him in the morning. A New York Sun dispatch said that "unknown agents working from within the atomic energy plant" in Oakridge had stolen several files of secret data on the bomb.

A member of the Congressional Atomic Committee said the Atomic Energy Commission which took over atomic energy control from the War Department this morning in conference way of security. He said, "I have felt all along that the Commission should adopt the Navy's security system. I don't know about the Army system but I know the Navy's is good." The Congressional Committee had a meeting scheduled for Thursday (tomorrow) at which the matter undoubtedly would be discussed. The committee also is scheduled to meet with the Intelligence authorities on Friday—United Press.

EDITORIAL

Temporary New Incomes

It is, perhaps, as well that the proposed new allowances for Government servants are temporary. If they had been permanent, as final "maximum" incomes they must have produced a storm of protest. Their effect is to raise HCL allowances to a top level of 75 per cent of present basic salaries, with a sliding scale down to 25 per cent applicable to the higher incomes. This proposal sounds quite attractive until it is appreciated that a 75 per cent allowance represents roughly one-third of the increased cost of living. So that, assuming a married man qualifies for the \$6,720 per annum salary (and very few do so outside those on sterling scale), he will receive \$19,720, which will allow him to pay his bills and keep himself out of debt. But for thousands of white-collar workers the new allowances are but a gesture. On the average these men and women are being paid \$150 a month and they will now receive \$430. This suggests allowances until it is realised that \$430 will do little else but enable a man and his wife (and perhaps

a family) to live in not very congenial surroundings, feed themselves, clothe themselves (as well as post) and travel to and from work, and take in an occasional picture show. Rather a humdrum life, but the best one can do today on 400-odd dollars a month income. This salary makes no provision for doctor's and dentist's bills, and more important it leaves nothing for the future. In short, the revised allowances will supply the bare necessities of life. But is this sufficient? Can a public servant who is held down to that level of income expect to remain honest? Can he even be expected to do a decent full day's work? Where is the incentive? As allowances to tide over an interim period until the Salaries Commission can recommend a permanent scale of salaries, the published figures will serve a purpose. But it is unthinkable that these should be regarded as the "ideal" incomes for the upper, middle, middle, and lower middle classes of Government servants. They are so much out of proportion to the higher brackets as to make them ludicrous.



A recent portrait of Princess Elizabeth, heir presumptive to the throne, whose engagement to Lieut. Philip Mountbatten was officially announced by the King last night.

Princess Elizabeth Betrothed: King Gives His Consent

London, July 9.

King George tonight announced his consent to the betrothal of Princess Elizabeth, 21-year-old heir presumptive to the throne, and Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten, the former Prince Philip of Greece.

The Court circular issued from Buckingham Palace tonight stated: "It is with the greatest pleasure that the King and Queen announce the betrothal of their dearly beloved daughter, the Princess Elizabeth, to Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten, Royal Navy, son of the late Prince Andrew of Greece and Princess Andrew (Princess Alice of Battenberg) to which union the King has gladly given his consent."

The marriage date has not been fixed but it was indicated authoritatively tonight that it will take place some time before next spring.

All conditions of Princess Elizabeth's marriage are controlled by the Royal Marriage Act of 1772. It is under this act that King George has now given his consent to the betrothal and later, at a date yet to be decided, he will give his consent to the wedding.

This will be done at a special meeting of the Privy Council, at which the King will approve the Order-in-Council, setting forth the sovereign's consent for the wedding of the heiress to the British throne. This Council will be attended by Empire representatives, members of the Parliamentary Opposition and the leaders of the Church.

The Prime Ministers of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia were told by the King of his intention at the same time as he told Mr Clement Attlee, the British Prime Minister. Congratulations and approval have been expressed from all parts of the Commonwealth.

NO PALACE PARTY

There was no party at Buckingham Palace tonight to mark the engagement. The Royal pair may make their first semi-public appearance together at a Palace garden party tomorrow afternoon.

Exactly when Lieutenant Mountbatten proposed to Princess Elizabeth is not known in Court circles. It is believed that an understanding was reached between the couple last autumn when Prince Philip was at his home in the King's Scottish castle. The King's consent, without which no official engagement could take place, was not given until after the Royal family's return from their tour of South Africa.

One suggestion being canvassed tonight was that part at least of the Royal honeymoon might be spent on the French Riviera.

Traditions and precedents were, however, on the side of a honeymoon in Britain. If Princess Elizabeth were to go abroad, she would break the tradition, and incidentally raise a currency problem because Royalty are equally subject to the law of England, which rules that no holiday traveller may take more than £75 as spending money.

TO STAY IN NAVY

Lieutenant Mountbatten, who is in London on leave, intends to remain in the Royal Navy. There is no idea yet where the young couple will live. No house has been got ready for them but it is fairly certain that they will live in London.

COAL OUTPUT DECREASES

Blunt Warning To Apathetic Miners

Rotherham, Scotland, July 9.
Britain's 700,000 miners were told bluntly today that the output in recent weeks had fallen below the target figures, that the National Coal Board, formed to run the recently nationalised mines was in some cases meeting "apathy" and "resistance," and that unofficial strikers whose actions jeopardised Britain's industrial recovery would be prosecuted.

Presenting a balance sheet of the miners' efforts since they were granted a five day working week last May, Lord Hailsham, Chairman of the National Coal Board, told the National Union of Mineworkers Conference, "We, as a Board, would be failing in our duty to the country if we did not use every means at our disposal to safeguard the nation's supplies of coal at this critical time."

"In many parts of the coal-fields we are meeting with apathy and, in some instances, resistance to our attempts to get tasks reassessed, the resulting delay is intolerable."

The attendance at work which reacted favourably when the five day week was introduced, had deteriorated.

The Board expected that the rising productivity would largely cover the costs of the benefits already given, and that must be true of any future measure to improve the miners' living standards.

"At this moment we cannot afford them," Lord Hailsham said. "Our finances do not come from a bottomless pit. They depend on how much coal we produce and at what cost."

England Wins Third Test By Seven Wickets

Old Trafford, Manchester, July 9.
England defeated South Africa by seven wickets in the third Test match and gained a lead of two wins to zero, with one match drawn, in the present series.

England, needing 129 for victory in two and a half hours, scored 130 for three wickets and won with 55 minutes to spare.

England's opening pair, Len Hutton and Cyril Washbrook, attacked immediately on a problematical wicket to get as many runs as possible before the effects of the roller had worn off. Washbrook was particularly aggressive and took a series of boundaries off the fast bowlers Tuckett and Plimsole. Fifty was reached in 35 minutes. Washbrook then having hit 33, including six fours.

Introduction by Alan Melville of the spin bowlers Mann and Rowan subdued the batsmen and the score remained at fifty for 15 minutes, much to the annoyance of some spectators, who cheered ironically when the batsmen ran for a bye.

Washbrook was caught at the wicket when the partnership realised 65 in 55 minutes and, after the 100 had been raised in 90 minutes, Hutton went to an excellent low slip catch at 80.

Compton was out in a peculiar fashion at 103, hitting a ball from Mann outside his off-stump and dragging it into his wicket.

Barnett, hitting freely, stayed with Edrich to secure the necessary runs. The final scoreboard read:

South Africa: 339 and 277.
England: First innings 478.
Second innings:

Hutton, c Dawson, b Mann 24
Washbrook, c Lindsay, b Dawson 40
Mann 22
Edrich, not out 25
Compton, b Mann 19
Barnett, not out 19
Extras 10
Total 130

Fall of wickets: 1/63, 2/80, 3/103.
Bowling:

Tuckett 5 M R W
Plimsole 4 0 28 0
Mann 16 8 19 2
Dawson 8 5 11 1
Rowan 4 0 11 0
—Reuter.

STOP PRESS Cowie Charge Withdrawn

When Sub-Inspector W. H. Cowie, of the Traffic Office, Kowloon, appeared charged with accepting a bribe of \$50 from Chan Yee-long on June 5, Mr. F. W. Shaflin, for the prosecution, told the court that, acting on the advice of the Crown Counsel, the prosecution was not offering any evidence. This procedure he continued was considered to be in the public interest. The charge was withdrawn.

TO-DAY
ONLY**HINKS**

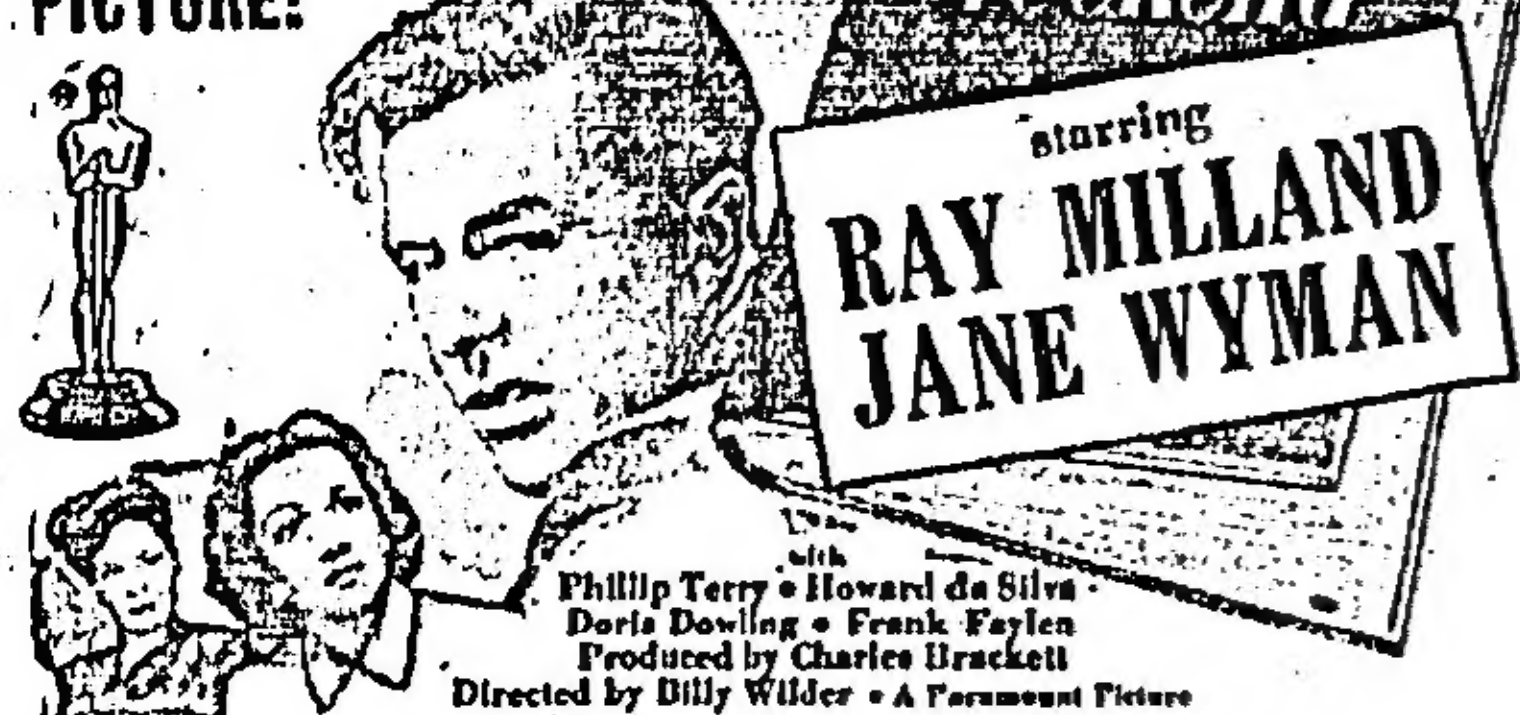
At 2.30, 5.10 & 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

AIR-CONDITIONED

JOAN BLONDELL • JOHN WAYNE

"LADY for A NIGHT"A Republic Picture
TO-MORROW

THE NOVEL THAT "COULDN'T" BE FILMED... NOW A DIFFERENT, DARING UNFORGETTABLE PICTURE!



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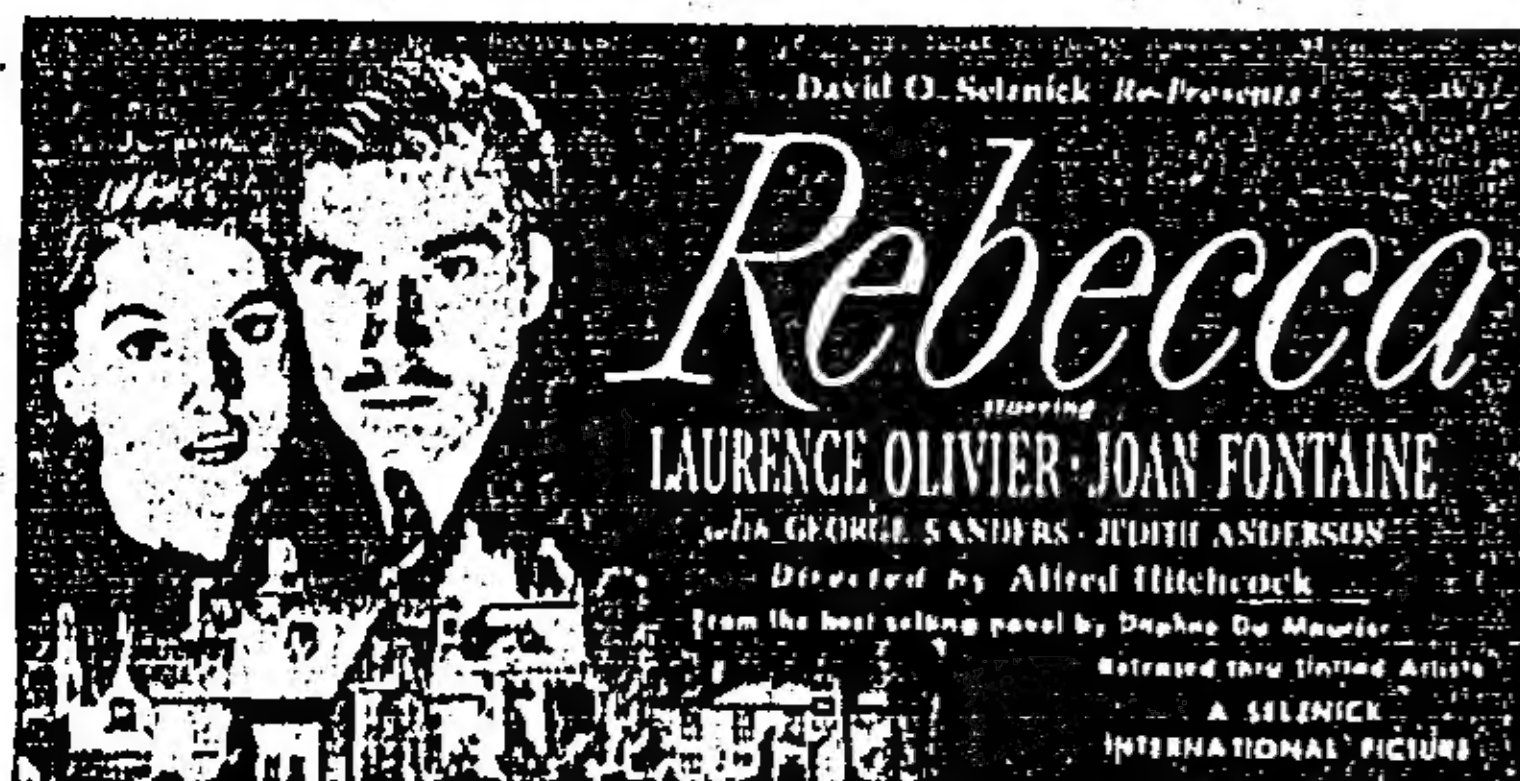
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Booking Hours: 11.00 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. Daily

LAST 4 SHOWS TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

She's a Slick-Chick...

*This Lady of Burlesque***"DELIGHTFULLY DANGEROUS"**Janet Powell • Ralph Bellamy
Constance Moore • Morton GouldArthur Treacher • Louise Beavers • Ruth Tobey
Produced by CHARLES M. KINGSLEY
Directed by ARTHUR LORIN

TO-MORROW

SHOWING
TO-DAY**MAJESTIC**

At 2.30, 5.00, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.

M-G-M HAS MADE A GLOWING MASTERPIECE OF THE UNFORGETTABLE NOVEL!
A J. CRONIN'S
The Green Years
CHARLES COBURN
DRAKE TYLER • CRONIN**LUFTWAFFE OTTO GOES TO ETON****JOHN DEANE POTTER**

reports on a group of Germans sent to Britain to learn in theory a new way of life. He is now on his way to Germany to report on the other side of the picture...

THE last time 31-year-old Lieut.-Colonel Otto Bertram of the Luftwaffe saw London he was spiralling down slowly towards Dartford with his engine shot up and a Spitfire on his tail.

Recently, I drove up a long private road to a big oblong Georgian house at Wilton Park, near Beaconsfield, and Bertram was sitting under a tree eating a plate of porridge sprinkled with salt and reading his notes on a lecture on the British Press. The ex-colonel is in Britain for six weeks at the expense of the British Government. He came over from Hamburg—one of 50 Germans invited to Britain—to "bridge the gap between victor and vanquished." Those selected are in the main journalists, local government officials, teachers and trade union leaders—anyone who is likely to have influence in post-war Germany.

Envy of tourists

IN order that he can take his place as a good European in the post-war world he is being given a quick, comprehensive look at the British way of life—a cross-section view that any ordinary tourist would envy.

He has listened to lectures by the Tory M.P. for Kingston-on-Thames, J. A. Boyd-Carpenter, and the Socialist M.P. for Smethwick, Patrick Gordon-Walker. The Master of Balliol, Lord Lindsay, has lectured him, and he has asked questions of the President of the Oxford Union at a brain trust.

He has been to Eton, walked in the cool cloisters, talked to the boys and the masters. He has talked to factory workers in the East End and compared their working conditions with his own countrymen's in Germany. He has visited a Borstal institution.

Bertram, who sleeps in a room at Wilton Park with two other ex-German officers, is allowed 10s. a week spending money and he can roam about where he likes when he is not attending lectures.

It is not expected that his trip to Britain will turn him into a democrat overnight. The results will not be seen for years. Perhaps not at all. But what sort of a man is Otto Bertram, the ex-German? And why was he selected out of millions of Germans to come here?

He did not come to Britain because he was once a German wing-commander—that is incidental—but as a reporter of a German news agency.

Son of a German airline director, he was a regular airman, and was awarded the Knight's Cross of the highest Nazi decorations. From the first day of the Battle of Britain he was in his Messerschmitt, trying to beat off Spitfires.

Tall, blue-eyed Bertram, dressed in shorts and a sweatshirt, said with a grin: "I am afraid I am one of those damned casualties which were mentioned in the House of Commons recently."

"One day I was hit by a Spitfire over London, and realised my only chance was to dive as though I was out of control. I managed to pull out and crawl back to my base at Cap Grisnez."

War record

HIS two brothers were killed in the Battle of Britain.

"I was the only son left of my family and my father made me promise that I would not fight again," he said, "so I became a lieutenant training fighter pilots for the rest of the war."

Before he made his promise to Goering he had shot down eight Spitfires. "When Germany lost the war, he became a reporter and covered the concentration camp trials."

"That opened my eyes," he said. "I never knew about these things. Even if I did, I could not have discussed them because as a commanding officer I had to be loyal to the Government, otherwise I could not have demanded loyalty from my men. You do see that, don't you?"

Sharing a room with him is a man who could have walked straight out of the Teutonic hero legends. Twenty-five-year-old Wolf Schalper Gen Schafer—to give him his name in full—says of himself with a faint smile. "I am what you call a Junker." At 21, he commanded a U-boat.

Blond, barrel-chested Schafer is the sort of man they used to show on the Hitler Youth posters. Yet he has a complete command of British Forces slang. Phrases like

Admire us? No

SIX U boats were shattered under him either by bombs or mines and when the war ended he was commanding the new 1,000-ton U 2001, ready to go on more Allied shipping. Young Wolf is rather boastful in a Junkerish, aristocratic way, but you cannot prevent yourself from thinking that he will not be turned into an admirer of English institutions in six weeks—or even six years.

"England" he said with a charming smile. "I am having fun here. I am trying to wangle it to stay longer."

Coming out of a lecture on the British monarchy I met another type of German, dark-skinned, intense Wilhelm Wolf, from the Ruhr, who, at 18, is the youngest trade union official in Germany. His father was a trade union leader who somehow managed to escape the eye of the Nazis.

Wilhelm freely admits he got his job through his father's influence. When he talks—he is the only one I met who did not speak English—he slips earnestly through the pages of his notebook.

Two things impressed him, and he could not stop talking about them. One was that a Negro—Dr. Geoffrey Campbell—lectured him on racial problems, and his visit to the House of Commons.

"Anyone could go in," he said in a bewildered, awed tone.

'Bearing fruit'

NOW the principal of Wilton Park, Magdalen don Dr Heinz Koeppler, who runs special studies for prisoners-of-war side by side with the civilian course, is not too happy about the sort of candidates who are being sent over from Germany.

GOOD SENSE REPRINTED

By John Tilsley

An independent, forthright little book that will probably be as popular now it has been reprinted as when Mr J. B. Priestley first wrote it twenty years ago is his survey of the English novel

and then turned from the radio to the books.

What I like best about Mr Priestley's book is his chapter on the "Mid-Victorian Novel." "The state of fiction in the middle of the nineteenth-century," he writes, "can be suggested by the title of one of its novels, 'Yeast'. The author of that novel, Kingsley, wished to call attention to the social ferment. Fiction itself was also fermenting."

RISE OF THE BOOKSTALL

MR J. B. Priestley's publishers knew what they were about when they republished just recently one of his books, written before he was famous, titled "The English Novel". It is a small book, a compact survey of the main English novelists and their work from the eighteenth-century up to today. And the author is so sensible and forthright, so independent of the cooties of the nineteenth-century, that the book reads as freshly as when first published in 1927.

I shouldn't be surprised to find that more people read it now than read it then. Not because of the greater drawing power of Mr Priestley's name, but because the big names of eighteenth and nineteenth-century fiction are still in heavy demand. The usual reason given for this is that readers have turned to the old books because less modern fiction has been published since 1939. This is true but there is another important reason—the policy of the British Broadcasting Corporation in giving a continuous series of the old masterpieces, ably presented in serial form. Many people who would not otherwise have read "Dr Thorne" or "Bleak House" heard them first on the radio.

With the spread of literacy the demand for novels increased. The growing demand made it possible to run circulating libraries, increase their numbers and stocks, and make them pay a good profit. The growth of the railways produced a potent off-spring—the bookstalls. The bookstalls had a marked influence on the shape, or rather the size, of the novel. The three-decker disappeared; passengers wanted a book they could not only read on the train but handily carry home with them to finish. The short one-volume novel was the result.

Now that it was so popular the novel became like a kind of newspaper, reflecting in various forms all the different interests of the time: society women wrote society novels; soldiers, such as James Grant, wrote military novels; hunting men like Surtees and Whyte-Melville wrote hunting novels; and even a philologist, Vaughan, like George Borrow turned his queer experiences to good use in volumes that are, perhaps, more like novels than they are like anything else.

Of growing interest was the social condition of the country. Charles Kingsley took to the novel as the most graphic means of expressing his strong views about the position of the agricultural labourer, and in

all his books his powerful religious feelings are much in evidence—many people would pay too much in evidence, ruling more than one otherwise first-rate novel.

"Small wonder," says Mr Priestley, "that the novel came to have a direct political purpose, shaping its fable to throw into relief some terrible social evil. Dickens himself led the way, and some of the others who followed—Disraeli, Charles Reade, Kingsley, Mrs Gaskell—were perhaps more affected than he was." We, the novel readers of posterity, urges the author, must be quite heartless about this. "A novel may have worked kindly marvels in its day, may have stirred the whole nation to a generous indignation and have fired a host of children from the factory, but if we cannot enjoy such a novel we cannot enjoy it. As a social document it may live, but a work of art it is dead. And we must not be surprised if so many of these novels with a purpose, dictated as they were by the noblest feelings, seem poor faded stuff now...."

SOCIAL PROPAGANDA

With typical acumen Mr Priestley points out that if you look for the weakest work of this period, then seek out the poorest chapters, you have usually discovered some first-rate nineteenth-century social propaganda. In my opinion the author has not lived who can combine good novel writing with propaganda of any sort, though a fairly good approach to it in this period was Mrs Gaskell.

And even this may be an illusion, because so much of her propagandist writing has a direct bearing on events in present-day England. In a book like "North and South," for instance, our twentieth-century minds are

(Continued on Page 3)

"There are many aspects, however, which make us believe the work is bearing fruit," he said. "A typical instance was when the should-Kesselring-die controversy was raging in the British Press. One of our ex-officer students wrote a piece for our newspaper in which he mentioned everything that had been printed favourably to Kesselring and nothing against him."

"That is characteristic of the type of unfair argument we are trying to teach them to forget. So we were delighted when, in the next issue, one of the others quite voluntarily wrote a most bitter attack on the ex-officer, giving the other side of the case."

Analyse the three men I have shown you. The young trade unionist is keen and malleable. My only fear about him is that he arrived in England possibly because he had too much influence at home.

Schafer, the U boat boy, obviously charmed his way over here. With his outlook he has as much chance of becoming a democrat as Kaiser Wilhelm had.

The one who impressed me most after hours of talk was the unassuming Bertram. You had the impression that he was basically good and eager to learn.

Corduroys

PERHAPS one little incident depicts the character of the men. Two ex-officers asked me where they could buy a cheap pair of corduroy trousers in England.

While they were talking the young U boat commander with a grin produced a well-cut pair of corduroys out of his case. The others looked at them wistfully. One felt that Schafer will always know the secret, no matter who rules Germany.

BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

SOME business firms are complaining that the Suet

four-way registration system

takes no account of cases in

which, instead of going to and

fro two by two, the registration

papers come and go in threes;

that is to say, when three are

with the other people, one is

with the Department, and when

that one is issued, the three

come back together, leaving

one with the applicant as soon

as he has received it, on des-

patching his three to the De-

partment. Suet, interviewed

last night, said: "If the papers

were properly marked 'up' and

'down,' this could not occur, as

the back and forth process

works by twos." Asked what

he meant, he said: "I have

nothing to add to my answer of

January 3."

Prodrome: Scotland Yard I sup-

pose.

Myself: Sleuth! You run every-

thing to earth, don't you?

"Starlight and Slime"

AT any moment now may begin

the most astonishing serial ever

to appear in a daily paper. Any

delay in printing it is due solely

to my own amazement. Its theme

is the attempt of an unemployed

sword-swallower to reconstruct him-

self to swallowing more up-to-date

weapons, such as Bren guns, Bofors

guns, Oerlikons and mortars. He

meets a down-and-out fire-eater

who has not had a square meal

since the fuel crisis. Together they

wander the roads of England, un-

til an old magistrate takes pity on

them and gets them jobs in a local

museum. The one eats all the

swords, the other swallows the fire

in the curator's office. In the back-

ground hovers the figure of a beau-

tiful woman. Watch for "Starlight

and Slime."

In passing

AMERICAN scoundrels are still

working on an invention which

will make advertisements smell of

the things they advertise. The

only fun to be got out of this will

be from mistakes. The public will

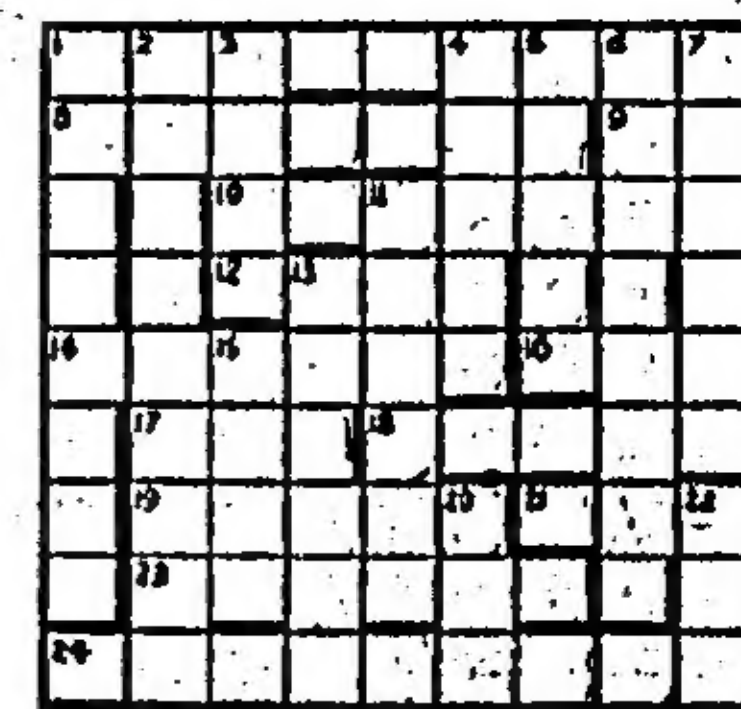
be angry if an advertisement for a

motor-car smells of fish. And what

about advertisements for

chemical fertilisers shown on the

screen in film-theatres?

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

16. The madness that is in brother.
17. A mournful sound.
18. It should have the same sauce as the mule.
19. A scruple.
20. The job is repeated.
21. The job is repeated.
22. Heavily (10)

Down
1. Urtica (5)
2. Queer base (anag.) (9)
3. Initially flies down under (6)
4. Buty (verb) (5)
5. Used once changed (6)
6. Skin (5)
7. Often associated with jungle (5)
8. It could be taken (2-4)
9. One course to take (4)
10. Contacted (5)
11. Obviously nothing more (8)
12. Medium (5)
13. Buty (verb) (5)
14. Buty (verb) (5)
15. Buty (verb) (5)
16. Buty (verb) (5)
17. Buty (verb) (5)
18. Buty (verb) (5)
19. Buty (verb) (5)
20. Buty (verb) (5)
21. Buty (verb) (5)
22. Buty (verb) (5)

Across
1. It might be a remote bar (9)
2. It's done by using a rubber usually (7)
3. Quite foreign to a son man (3)
4. An accompanying quality (7)
5. Strike (4)
6. Dispatch again or take umbrage? (10)
7. 1601. 25. 111

NANCY Patten on the Dog

When You Feel Tired and Restless
Ask For
ELLIOTTS TONIC
On Sale at All Dispensaries

Women BEAUTY ARTS

This Space Every Day
By LOIS LEEDS



Posed by Diana Lynn for Lois Leeds.

You can find the Magic in makeup, says Lois Leeds.

MAGIC MAKEUP!

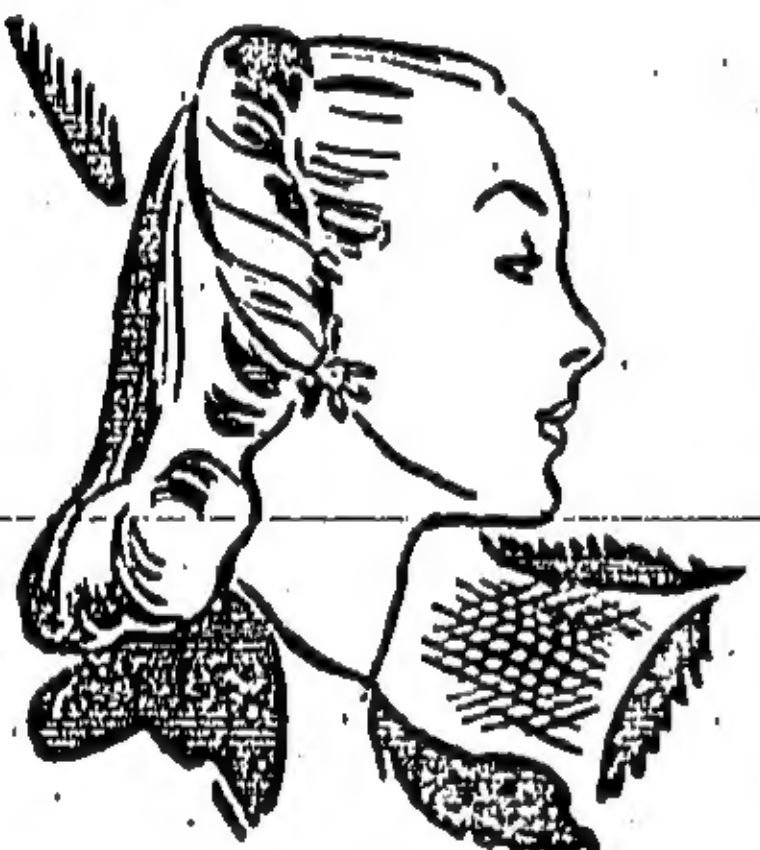
Of course there is no Magic in cosmetics! But there is—seemingly—Magic in Makeup. It CAN and DOES transform an ugly duckling into a smooth-skinned, Glamorous Beauty. And that, to a woman (and to a man, too) is Magic!

To begin with, a perfect skin, clear, healthy and unspoiled, is the ideal base upon which to build a makeup. But the coarse skin and the not-so-clear-and-lovely complexion is a challenge to you to make up.

First, your skin must be beautifully clean. We won't talk about cleansing today but it is the first step. Next, a going-over with a mild astringent or a skin freshener is important. It smooths the skin and your foundation blends into a mat finish.

If your skin is inclined to be dry, choose a cream makeup foundation or a rich semi-liquid. If the skin is oily, use a liquid foundation.

Minute Makeup
by GABRIELLE



Different shades of face powder are important if you want to have a co-ordinated color scheme. If you are pale, select a pale shade of powder but wear brilliant costume colors. If your skin is brilliant, match it with brilliant powder and soft costume colors for balance. Or reverse the scheme. You can't wear both!

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"Mother says her budget never failed—whenever it went haywire, Ppp had to cut out some frills such as hair and make-up."

JAPS SENT LOCK OF HAIR TO ANNOUNCE EXECUTION OF MANILA CHINESE CONSUL

The remains of Dr C. Kuangson Young, Chinese Consul-General in Manila at the time of the Japanese invasion, and of other members of the Consular staff who were murdered by the Japanese, were sent back to China by aircraft on Tuesday. The remains will be re-interred in Nanking.

L. Z. Yuan, of the United Press staff in Shanghai, who went underground during the duration of the occupation in Manila, in an article appearing in the Shanghai Evening Post, confirms that Dr. Young and his staff were shot and not beheaded, and their bodies were buried in a common grave in Manila's Chinese Cemetery. He writes:

"Once in circulation under falsified identity, I began to gather information about Dr. Kuangson Young, P. K. Chu, and other members of the Chinese consular staff, including a son of Dr. C. T. Wang. Dr. Wang had just then retired as Chinese ambassador at Washington. The following is what I pieced together:

Dr. Young, all consular staff members except a student consul, and their families had moved themselves into a house in Manila outskirts when the Japanese capital fell quietly to the Japanese. A Japanese consular official, whose name appeared to be Okazaki, who had just himself been released from internment, visited the building with the typical Japanese arrogant politeness, announced the 'Imperial Japanese Army' would 'protect' them and warned they must remain within the premises.

When the Japanese Army had taken full control of the city, sentries were posted outside the building where the consular staff and their families were lodged. Then the military administration, together with the military police, went into action.

They first 'invited' all Chinese community leaders to meet at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. to be addressed by military administration officials regarding maintenance of order and peace among the large Chinese population in Manila. These 'invitations' were sent to homes and/or stores of the Chinese leaders, indicating the well-organized Japanese espionage preparation for the invasion.

When the Chinese community leaders showed up and a roll call revealed that only a handful was absent, the door of the large auditorium was promptly blocked by armed Japanese soldiers. Large army trucks rumbled and screeched to a stop at the entrance. Everyone of the 'invited guests' was sent to the University of Philippine campus.

While there, according to several of the 'invited' guests, I saw the inside story following the American liberation of Manila, they saw Dr. Young brought in and lodged in a smaller room next to the larger one where some of the community leaders were detained. The other consular staff members were in another room.

Dr. Young was dressed in a white sharkskin suit and appeared to be extremely calm. He was detained

there without questioning for several days during which the community leaders invited him to share the food which their families sent in. Mrs. Young, being denied freedom to see her own home with the families of the consular staff, could not send food to him.

My informants were a little hazy about the dates. Anyway, several weeks passed and Dr. Young was carried away from the detention room. No one knew what actually happened afterwards but it was believed that he and the other consular officials were sent to Fort Santiago where the Japanese turned the clock back and re-connected in the Spanish dungeon the terrors of Inquisition.

Hair Sent

The Japanese never announced the executions but my information was that they sent Mrs. Young a lock of hair sometime after the tragic end of one of China's most brilliant young diplomats who started as a newspaperman and then became consul-general in London. That lock of hair also told Mrs. Moh Hing, wife of a consul, and the others of the fate of rest of the consular staff. Only one consular official, a member seemed to have had no trouble although he did not go underground. He was later shot dead by guerrillas—after the liberation.

When the Americans entered Manila in February, 1945, and when fighting within the city limits finally died down early in March, evidence was turned up by the Chinese community definitely confirming the murder of Dr. Young and other members of his staff.

Better Treatment

Chinese community leaders located a Filipino caretaker at the Chinese Cemetery. He told the searchers the gruesome story of how the consular officials were lined up before open graves and shot by Japanese soldiers. He added that the Japanese usually decapitated their 'condemned' after bayoneting and that shooting was a 'better treatment'.

Then he led the Chinese community leaders, including Mrs. Moh, to the common grave—unmarked and neglected—where the remains of the consular staff lay together with the remains of other Japanese leaders who headed the boycott section of the Chinese Anti-Japanese Association in Manila.

Identification was possible, in some cases, by the eyeglasses and leather belts which defied the long ban.

Mrs. Young was not in Manila when the bodies were recovered. She was sent to the United States on a United States transport.

Books Across Sea Improve U. S. and British Relations

Since 1941, a growing stream of books has been flowing in both directions between the United States and the United Kingdom under the auspices of Books Across the Sea Circles on both sides of the Atlantic.

The main objective of the Circles is to cultivate a better understanding between the peoples of the two democracies.

The New York branch of the society carries on its exchange with a similar office in London. A Boston office keeps up a steady interchange of literature with Edinburgh.

Although the books currently are exchanged only between the United Kingdom and the United States, book lovers in other countries are showing interest in the programme, and this cultural exchange may soon spread to other nations, a spokesman for the organization said.

Books for young and old are included in this trans-Atlantic literary swap. Books selected as 'ambassadors' are those which have not yet been published on the opposite side of the Atlantic. Books Across the Sea selectors choose those writings which they believe give invaluable glimpses of the 'real' United States or Britain, as the case may be.

One of the main objectives of the societies is to debunk foreign con-

cepts of Americans as gangsters, cowboys, millionaires, and other stock Hollywood types; and of Britons as country gentry, obsequious villagers, comic butlers, and stock-types of Victorian fiction.

Miss Charlotte Day, Secretary of the American society, said books exchanged today are turning away from war subjects and are concerned mainly with postwar problems.

'Ambassador' books are books which give an honest representation of the daily life, ideas, and plans of the people and present both sides of controversial subjects. Miss Day emphasized: 'These books are not written for export or for experts but for the general public. They are the type which will increase person-to-person understanding between countries.'

Junior Clubs

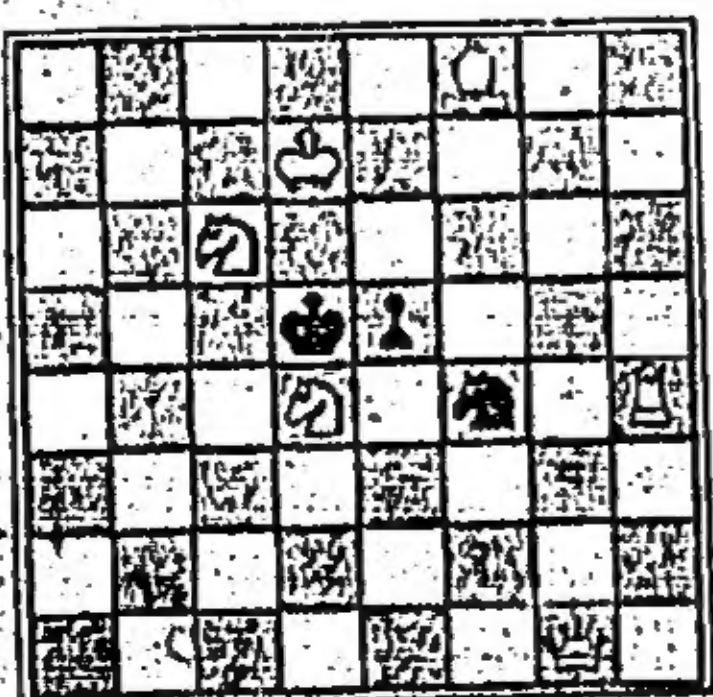
The societies also have set up Junior Books Across the Sea clubs in schools on both sides of the Atlantic. These clubs exchange letters, books, scrapbooks and general news about themselves and school subjects.

Last year the New York branch of the American society made 3,500 loans from its 3,000-book library of English literature—indicating the growing interest in the movement. The books were exhibited in 50 libraries in 22 states.

Heading the American organization with offices at 62 West 45th Street, New York, are Allan Nevins, President, Miss Virginia Gildersleeve, Vice-President; and Mrs. May Lamberton Becker, Chairman of the Executive Council.

CHESS PROBLEM

By S. F. E. FLATAU
Black 3 pieces



White, 6 pieces
White to play and mate in two.
Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. Kt-KB7, aro; 2. Q. of Kt mates.

Rupert and the Young Imp—14



After leaving Grandma Goo's cottage, Rupert wanders back to the common deep in thought. "My pal Bill Badger is fond of mysteries," he thinks. "I'll go and tell him all about what has happened." He starts for Mrs. Badger's house but in a few moments comes across Bill himself, with Podgy Pig, under a chestnut tree which is in flower and they seem to be playing conkers. "Hi, Bill," cries Rupert, "come and hear what I found on our old apple tree this morning."

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TO-DAY ONLY **QUEEN'S** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

BY POPULAR DEMAND!
Cary GRANT • Ingrid BERGMAN
Alfred HITCHCOCK'S

"NOTORIOUS"

with Claude RAINS • Louis CALHERN
An RKO Radio Picture

— OPENING TO-MORROW —
THE YEAR'S MOST WONDERFUL PICTURE!



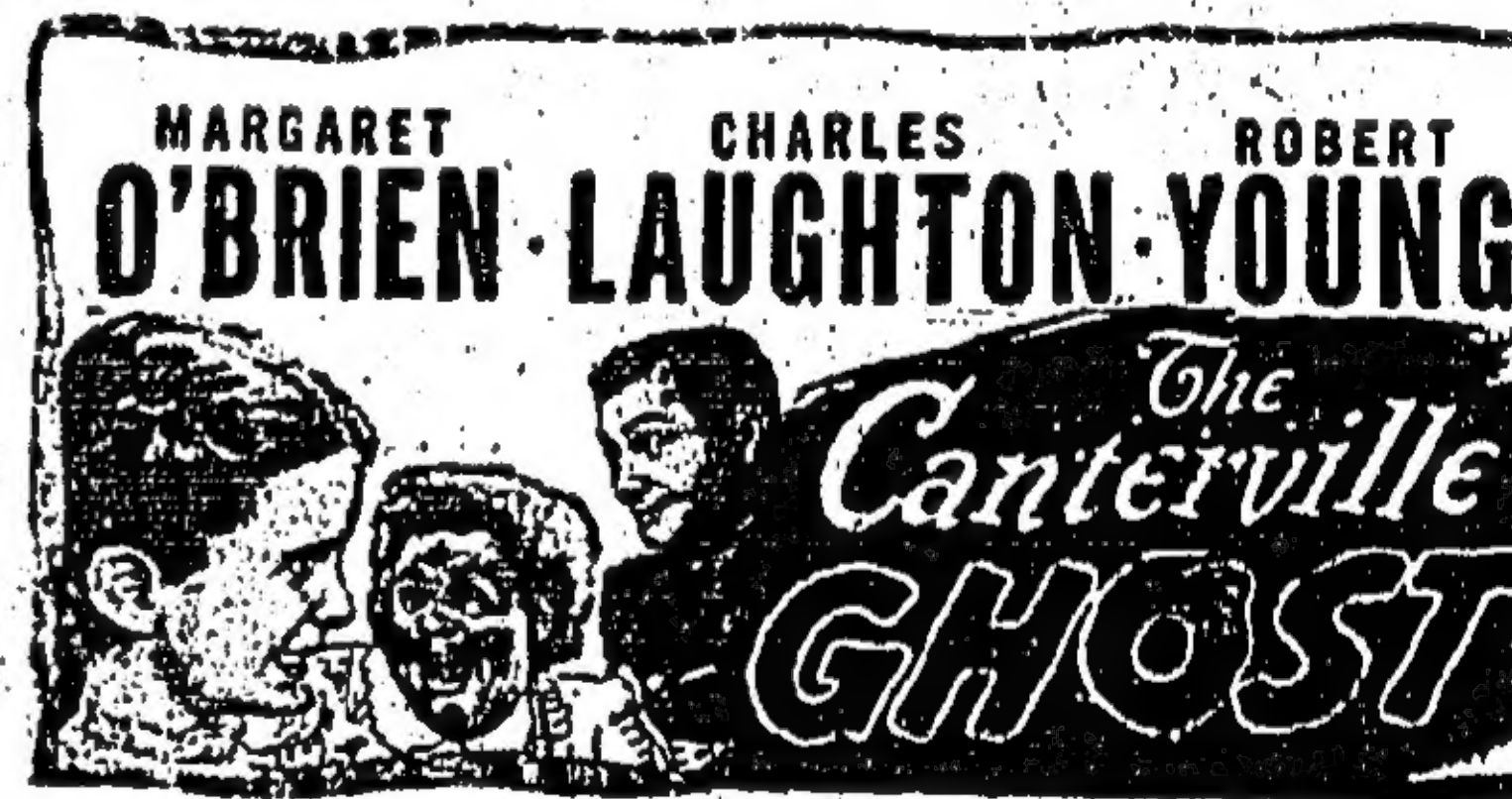
ALHAMBRA & CENTRAL
DAILY AT 2:30 5:30 7:30 & 9:30 PM.
DAILY AT 2:30 5:30 7:30 & 9:30 PM

SHOWING TO-DAY



ORIENTAL

SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30—5.20—7.30—9.30 P.M.
M-G-M'S STAR-ROARIOUS COMEDY!... They scared the daylight out of a ghost! You'll scream... with laughter... at what happens in a haunted house!



NEXT CHANGE: "THE RETURN OF MONTE CRISTO"

TO-DAY ONLY
At 2.30, 5.00, 7.15 & 9.30 p.m.

ROBBING! RAIDING! KILLING!
THE WEST'S BOLDEST DESPERADOES RIDE AGAIN!

"THE DALTONS RIDE AGAIN"

Starring Alan CURTIS • Lon Chaney • Kent Taylor
An Universal Picture
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MASS ARRESTS IN GREECE FOLLOW UPRISING FEARS

Athens, July 9.

Government officials announced today the arrest of more than 2,000 persons in the Athens area in a series of lightning dawn raids, which they said were carried out to frustrate a Communist uprising. It was announced that those found implicated in the alleged plot would be exiled.

JAPS TO SEE "THE MIKADO"

Tokyo, July 9. Allied Headquarters officials said today that the copyright owners of "The Mikado" have granted permission to Japanese producers to present the previously banned comic opera here.

The Japanese said they expect the performance to be given next year since earlier dates have all been taken.

Previously "The Mikado" was scheduled for a week's run in early summer, but the performance was cancelled at the last minute by SCAP officials because the Japanese producers were without the necessary permission from the copyright owners.—United Press.

INDONESIANS ACT TO CARRY OUT PLEDGES

Batavia, July 9. The Indonesian Republic today moved to carry out pledges contained in Tuesday's note accepting nearly all Dutch demands with regard to an interim government for the East Indies.

Acting Foreign Minister Tamsil announced today that the Republic had formally dissolved the so-called "governments in exile" which it had maintained in the Republican capital of Jogjakarta for Dutch-controlled outer islands.

Deputy Premier Setiadjit left Batavia for Jogjakarta by special train to enforce a complete "cease fire" and a strict truce upon Indonesians along the military fronts.

In a conference with Setiadjit, Dutch Governor-General Hubertus Van Mook confirmed the Netherlands relief over Tuesday's Republican note, but asked the Republics to provide the world with concrete examples of pledges carried out.

Still at issue is the question of whether the Republic is to be a joint Dutch-Indonesian constabulary or follow the Republican compromise suggestion that individual States under the interim government control the constabulary under ultimate federal control.—Associated Press.

"Not Unsatisfactory"

Batavia, July 9. Dutch authoritative sources this morning told the Dutch news agency, "Afters" that the Republic's reply received yesterday was on many points "clear and not unsatisfactory."

The source said, however, that the value of the reply depends on the fact whether the Republic will observe its obligations and really turn over a new leaf in Dutch-Indonesian relations.

Discussions again were held this morning at Dr. Van Mook's palace, and later high Indonesian officials had talks at the residence of Republican Vice-Premier Dr. Gani with the Republican delegates who returned from Jogjakarta yesterday.—United Press.

Letters To The Editor

Who Did It, And Why?

Sir,—We are eagerly awaiting an official statement in reply to your leader "Who Did It, And Why?" as it concerns so many of us so deeply. It makes a mockery of the recent re-iteration of the 300 Canadians at Sai Wan, many of whom lost their lives due to Tokunaga and Salto, which was proven to the satisfaction of a British Military War Crimes Court. So why were the sentences remitted?

What about the numerous other deaths they were responsible for? What do you think, ex-P.O.W.s? "I WAS THERE TOO!"

[The correspondent will find the official statement on Page 1.]

PEARL HARBOUR'S FLYING SAUCER

Honolulu, July 9. The United States naval intelligence is investigating reports that a "flying saucer" flew over Pearl Harbor at 7:30 p.m. yesterday.

Nearly 100 Navy men claimed to have seen the object, which was described as "silvery coloured, like aluminium, with no wings or tail." They said they have seen plenty of weather balloons and that the object definitely was not a balloon.

Douglas Kaharrie, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, said: "It moved extremely fast for a short period, seemed to slow down and disappeared high in the air."—United Press.

Reports from Piraeus said scores were already being transported to vessels in the harbour, apparently bound for exile. A leftist leader who escaped arrest said: "They are making a clean sweep."

Police said a message from guerrilla forces in Northern Greece to Communist leaders in Athens was intercepted. The message directed the latter to "put into effect immediately Plan F."

Police said Plan F called for a campaign of violence in Athens, including the murder of political leaders and the seizure of important ministries. Police also claimed the guerrillas planned to affect world public opinion concerning the Greek situation during the United Nations hearings at Lake Success.—Associated Press.

No Resistance

Athens, July 9. Mass arrests in the Greek Government's offensive to halt the reported Communist-EAM coalition uprising in Athens and Piraeus totalled 2,500 by early afternoon today.

No resistance was reported. Of those taken into custody, 600 were said to have been arrested in Piraeus. The number included doctors, lawyers and three additional staff members of the Communist newspaper Rizospastis and the EAM organ Eleftheri Ellada.

The Right Wing afternoon newspaper Estin claimed the Government had discovered a secret order issued by the guerrilla chief, General Markos Vafanides, which revealed that the uprising was scheduled to start tonight.

To the order, Markos signed himself as "Markos" and claimed the guerrillas were holding 14 battalions in Athens and Piraeus in readiness.

Those arrested also included Paporgiis, who replaced Siantos two months ago as head of the Central Communists. Twenty-five of those apprehended were seized in Piraeus.

High Treason Charge

General Napoleon Zervas, Minister of Public Order, said the arrests would continue, and when the responsible persons were determined and singled out they would be charged with high treason and brought to trial.

As the number of arrests mounted, tension in Athens increased, and it was learned that some officials feared an earlier uprising might have resulted in the overthrow of the Greek Government had it not been thwarted.

Those arrested at Piraeus were hauled off to the naval barracks building in trucks and buses under armed guard. Most of those seized had little or no baggage. The naval barracks were placed under heavy guard.

Premier Demetrios Maximos today called on the United States Ambassador Mr. Lincoln MacVegh, with whom he signed the American aid to Greece agreement yesterday, and it was understood that he told Mr. MacVegh the arrests were undertaken after Greek defence chiefs expressed fear that the leftists would attempt to overthrow the Government before the arrival of the American mission.

M. Maximos was said to have told the United States Ambassador that his Ministers for War, Air and Public Order, and also the Chief of Staff had insisted they could not be responsible for maintaining order unless they were given a free hand to act immediately.

PRINCESS ELIZABETH BETROTHED

(Continued from Page 1)

the Duchy of Cornwall, which she shared with her uncle, the Duke of Gloucester.

It will almost certainly be necessary for her to pass a new act, fixing the marriage settlement.

20TH CENTURY PRINCESS
Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary Windsor, 21 years old, is the 20th century princess who will one day be the second Elizabeth of England.

She is poised, yet alert and lively, has a cultured wit and definite literary and musical tastes. Engagingly young, she is many ways astonishingly mature; this is the composite picture of the woman who dedicated her life on her 21st birthday to the service of her people.

From the King she derives the thoroughness and the ability of doing the right thing in the right way. Like him, she is devoted to the open air.

The Princess possesses her mother's quiet charm and flair for the unexpected phrase that suddenly brings a conversation to life.

Her training over many years, her growing position in public life and the mounting publicity accorded her, have played their part in the wedding of her character.

With her sea-blue eyes and creamy complexion, Princess Elizabeth, who is five-foot five inches tall and weighs 138 pounds, is known for her quiet dignity.

Though she resembles Queen Victoria, she is neither Victorian in her outlook nor excessively modernist.

CAREFULLY EDUCATED
From the beginning, the Queen has supervised her daughter's education. Subjects such as international, domestic and colonial history, the economic and political development of the Empire, British constitutional history, and even "land tenure" and agriculture were introduced.

M. Maximos conferred with Mr. MacVegh on the situation a week ago, at which time the American Ambassador was understood to have stated that arrests should be confined to actual subversive elements and not to political lines. However, the United States Embassy is not intervening in the matter.

Mass arrests began at dawn today, when people from widespread areas of life were awakened at their homes. Involved were doctors, lawyers, editors and some bank employees.

Nicholas Valiokidis, Greek employee of the United States Information Service, was taken into custody at 5 a.m. but released six hours later. The American authorities were understood to be investigating his case. Valiokidis is a Morse operator employed to receive the daily State Department broadcasts. Meanwhile, the Greek Cabinet met in a special session.—United Press.

Australia's Viewpoint On Japan

Melbourne, July 9. Assertions by the diplomatic corps in Washington that American-Australian relations are strained because of Commonwealth dissatisfaction with the United States' occupation policy in Japan, and that a "major clash" is likely when the Japanese peace conference is held, are to be deprecating, said an editorial today in the newspaper Age.

"To suggest that a breach is growing between the two countries gives a false and distorted picture of the situation which, if given the value of credibility, could have mischievous results."

"The facts are the Commonwealth Government and all other responsible Australians who are interested in these issues are not satisfied with the minor role to which Australia has been relegated, but it is a harmful exaggeration to say that the differences of viewpoint are 'boiling towards a major clash'."

"It is unquestionably true that the differences of viewpoint between the United States and Australia will cover a wide field at the peace conference table. It cannot be doubted that Australia's representatives will assert the right of this country to play not a dominant but appropriate role in determining the trends of Japan's national development. Australia will put her case frankly and openly and without acrimony."

"There will certainly be no questions of the discussions upon vital issues of the peace treaty degenerating into a quarrelsome dispute with the United States authorities. More than anything else the Commonwealth desires to co-operate with the United States in Japanese affairs."—United Press.

Aga Khan Better

Lausanne, July 9. The condition of the Aga Khan, who is lying ill at the Palace Hotel, Lausanne, was reported tonight to be "much improved," although he is still very weak and progress is slow.—Reuter.

MONTGOMERY IN JERSEY



Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, is making a tour of forces under his command. This picture shows Viscount Montgomery whilst in Jersey autographing the big drum at the inspection of the Guard of Honour of Victoria College, Junior Training Corps.

De Gaulle Pointedly Warns Against Russia

Paris, July 9.

General Charles de Gaulle today warned that unless Russian expansionism was halted, Europe was doomed to enslavement and the rest of the world would be overwhelmed by a third world war.

EVA PERON'S LONDON TRIP POSTPONED

London, July 9.

The Exchange Telegraph news agency said today that Senora Peron's visit to London, scheduled for July 15, "may be postponed for several reasons."

Last week she planned to break her journey from the Italian Riviera to London to spend 10 days at Paris—the proposed trip to Argentina a number of the latest dress creations.

Another reason for postponing the trip is that the Senora is extremely tired after a strenuous programme and her medical advisers recommended a rest before she resumes her European tour, the British press reports.

Meanwhile, it was said today that Senora Peron probably would be the guest at a luncheon party to be given by Mrs. Atlee at 10 Downing Street and at a government dinner which several Ministers will attend.

A tentative list of functions for Senora Peron's visit includes luncheon at the Goldsmiths' Company, which would be London's official welcome and would be attended by Sir Bracewell-Smith, Lord Mayor of London. It is possible a trip up the Thames and a giant reception may be included.

About 150 officials and organisations are on the reception committee which is forming a tentative programme.—United Press.

Argentine National Day

Rome, July 9.

Thousands of members of the Argentine colony throughout Italy today celebrated Argentine Independence Day.

In Rome the Argentine colony, led by Ambassador Rafael O'Campo Gimenez, attended a solemn Te Deum mass at the Argentine Church Buenos Aires. After mass, O'Campo tendered refreshment to his community.

Senora Peron interrupted her rest yesterday to inaugurate a horse show at Genoa. Dressed in a black silk dress with a large panama hat, the Senora received a rousing reception from the thousands gathered at the show. She appeared rested and in good spirits.

Earlier in the day, she called off a motor boat tour of the Bay of Genoa because the water was too choppy. She motored instead to the small bay of Portofino, playground of the Italian Riviera.

Argentine Embassy sources in Rome disclosed that Senora Peron has informed them she will remain in Rapallo at least for another week. Plans for her trip to England have not been drawn up as yet.—United Press.

Another Adverse Vote For Govt.

London, July 9. The Government was defeated in the House of Lords today by 65 votes to 24 on an amendment to the Transport Nationalisation Bill, moved by the Scottish peer, the Earl of Selkirk, to set up a separate Scottish transport executive.

Lord Selkirk and other Scottish peers complained that the Bill deliberately increased the degree of centralised control from Whitehall.

What was required, he said, was a resident and responsible management in Scotland.

The Earl of Arillo said that if decentralisation was not given with all these nationalisation measures, Scotland would eventually be driven to seeking something more which would not be in the best interest of either Scotland or England.

For the Government Lord Addison said that the Government's objections were based on purely what was the best way of running the business.—Reuter.

Speaking at an Anglo-American press association luncheon in his honour, General de Gaulle laid down three conditions for rebuilding Europe and assuring world recovery:

1. That all European nations, including Italy and other former Axis satellites, should be allowed to resume their place in Europe.

2. That external aid, particularly from the United States, should be available for Europe.

3. That Britain and France maintain a close and sincere relationship.

In his most direct attack yet against Russia, General de Gaulle declared that Soviet rule now had swept over two-thirds of Europe, and warned:

"If things remain what they are, this Europe here, sooner or later, by the law of physics, will be absorbed by hegemony, beneath which its genius and its light will disappear. And as far as the world is concerned, its destiny would only be an immense and fatal war."

Rebuilding Europe

General de Gaulle said the first essential for avoiding war was to rebuild Europe, because "in this way alone would it be possible to hold back the hegemony which seeks all the time to spread westwards, in proportion to the trouble and unrest it finds there."

Of his three conditions for European recovery, he said:

"The first is that Europe should be sufficiently large and prosperous enough not only to live but to act still as an attractive force. That is to say, Europe constantly should summon to join it nations of the continent which are kept apart by force of inclination."

The second is that it should be helped to emerge from misery and division by those who have the means—that is to say, primarily by the Americans. It may be the salvation of the world that the United States has admitted it has duties towards Europe and clearly recognised that those duties coincide with those it has towards itself."

Common Plan

"No one has mistaken the very vast extent of the proposal made by General Marshall. Not only does the United States Government show its determination to help Europe directly in the sphere of reconstruction, but, furthermore, it has invited it to organise itself in this respect into a whole and to establish a common plan for all the states which want to join for their own recovery. That shows far-sighted initiative and one hopes it will be fruitful."

"The third condition is Anglo-French co-operation. We British and French, who have to bear together the principal duties in the West, are taking care that the world of the future should not be peopled with our regrets for lack of our admissions."—United Press.

FIRST CLASS CRICKET

London, July 9.

The following are close of play scores of first class cricket matches today:

At Birmingham: Warwickshire 207 (Crammer 55, Dolly 52, Pollard 53 for 77). Lancashire 55 for one.

At Worcester: Worcestershire 153 (E. Cooper 51, Ransom five for 54). Hampshire 29 for no wickets.

At Northampton: Northamptonshire 303 for nine (Brooks 100, Childs 100). Essex to bat.

At Hull: Yorkshire 70 (Ridgeway seven for 27). Kent 117 for three.

At Cardiff: Leicestershire 175 (Davies five for 42). Glamorgan 77 for seven.

At Wells: Somerset 171. Nottinghamshire 119 for six.—Reuter.

Carol's Marriage 'Not Yet Legalised'

Rio Janeiro, July 9.

The District Judge, Chermont de Miranda, today ruled that the death-bed marriage between former King Carol of Rumania and the red-haired Mrs. Magda Lupescu, cannot be legalised until their respective divorces are recognised by the Brazilian Federal Supreme Court.—United Press.

Moscow Reports Result Of Economic Plan

Moscow, July 9.

Indicating wide successes on the economic front, the Soviet Union's Planning Commission reported today that for the second quarter of 1947 crop acreage in Russia was 20,000,000 acres; higher and industrial production 15 percent higher than the same quarter last year.

HE SAVED MONTY'S LIFE

Perth, July 10.

Probably one of the most memorable incidents in Field Marshal Montgomery's tour of Australia will be his reunion in Perth on Thursday with the man who once saved his life—Stephen Bevan, formerly a private in the 1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

During desperate fighting in the last months of 1914, when the German advance following the Battles of Mons, the Aisne and the Marne, Bevan and a bandsman named Thompson were detailed as stretcher-bearers to search the field for wounded. They had to leave a major who was obviously dying, and brought back another man wounded in the stomach who had a chance of recovery. He was Captain Bernard Montgomery, from their own battalion.

Next year, in France, Bevan again met Captain Montgomery who said: "Bevan, I've got you to thank for being here."

Bevan came to Australia with his wife and family in 1919. Three years ago at a Perth cinema he saw a newscast featuring Montgomery, and afterwards wrote to the British commander who was then in Italy. A few weeks later he received a reply written personally by Montgomery expressing his gratitude to Bevan for having brought him back to the lines.

Bevan, who had a leg amputated recently, will be given "pride of place" on the platform on Thursday for the city's welcome to Montgomery.—Associated Press.

OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated, registered articles and parcels close 30 minutes earlier than the time stated below.

Swatow (Sea) 1 p.m.
Canton (Train) 1.30 p.m.
Manila P.I. and Honolulu (Sea) Noon.
Manila Central and South America via San Francisco (Sea) 2 p.m.
Manila P.I. and Macassar (Sea) 3 p.m.
Ordinary letters and cards only for Japan (Sea) 3 p.m.
Kangmoon, Macao, Tientsin & Shekai (Sea) 4 p.m.
Canton (Sea) 5 p.m.
Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland (Air) 3.30 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy, Canton, Foochow and Shanghai (Sea) 10 a.m.
Friday, July 11.
Formosa via Keelung (Sea) 10 a.m.
Bangkok (Sea) 10 a.m.
Manila P.I. (Sea) 10 a.m.
Swatow and Tientsin (Kwongchowwan) (Sea) Noon.
Canton (Train) 2 p.m.
Straita and Hongkong (Sea) 3 p.m.
Canada via Vancouver (Sea) 3 p.m.
Macao, Tientsin, Shekai & Hongmoon (Sea) 4 p.m.
Canton (Train) 5 p.m.
Batavia (Air) 3.30 p.m.
Bangkok, Rangoon, Calcutta, Karachi, Dacca,airo, Johannesburg, August, Melbourne and London (Sea) 3.30 p.m.
Singapore, Colombo, Surabaya, Sydney, and Auckland (Air) 3.30 p.m.
Japan (ordinary letters and cards only) (Air) 3.30 p.m.
Amoy, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin and Peking (Air) 3.30 p.m.
Canton and Hiohwa (Air) 3.30 p.m.
Saturday, July 12.
Tientsin and Peking (Air) 3.30 p.m.
Manila P.I. Honolulu USA and Canada (Air) 10 a.m.
Swatow (Sea) 10 a.m.
Macao P.I. and Canada via Vancouver (Sea) 10 a.m.

TODAY'S BROADCAST

ZBW Hongkong broadcasting on a frequency of 843 kilocycles from 12.30 to 2 p.m. and 6.30 to 11 p.m. on 5.32 megacycles in the 21 metre band from 12.30 to 1.15, 7.30 to 8.30 and 9.15 to 10.15 p.m.

6.30. Music from the Films: 7. D.N.C. Transcription: 8. The World of Tomorrow: 9. La Demi-Heure Française: 9. London Relay: World News: 10. London Relay: News from Britain: 11. London Relay: Vocal Recital by Celia Hodgman (Soprano) with Piano accompaniment by Betty Brown: 12. Studio Record Review: A review of the latest Records received by ZBW. Presented by Nicki Lorraine: 13. The Atomic Energy: 14. The Atomic Energy: 15. The Atomic Energy: 16. The Atomic Energy: 17. The Atomic Energy: 18. The Atomic Energy: 19. The Atomic Energy: 20. The Atomic Energy: 21. The Atomic Energy: 22. The Atomic Energy: 23. The Atomic Energy: 24. The Atomic Energy: 25. The Atomic Energy: 26. The Atomic Energy: 27. The Atomic Energy: 28. The Atomic Energy: 29. The Atomic Energy: 30. The Atomic Energy: 31. The Atomic Energy: 32. The Atomic Energy: 33. The Atomic Energy: 34. The Atomic Energy: 35. The Atomic Energy: 36. The Atomic Energy: 37. The Atomic Energy: 38. The Atomic Energy: 39. 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